

# UNIVERSIAD GAINING MOMENTUM



Anna Dmitriyenko, of the USSR, women's foil winner, giving autographs. Mikhail Salazhe, also of the USSR (top), won the gold medal defeating Romanian Andrei Vasile in the final bout.

The USSR and Romanian gymnasts were the first to win medals at the 11th World Student Games now under way in Romania.

Yuri Korolyov, 18, from Vladimir, and Yuri Silyer, 21, from Buzharest, started the overall title—each totalling 57.95 points. Artur Akopyan, from Yerevan, was third.

Romania won the team title with 173.50 points and the USSR ran up with 172.95.

The USSR women's team, led by Stella Zakharova, came 1.8 points behind the winning Ro-

manian squad led by many-time Olympic titlist Nadia Comaneci. Nadia also won the individual title, scoring a full ten points in the horse vault and floor exercises. Zakharova placed second.

Moscow Olympic winner and world champion Vladimir Smirnov, from Kiev, won the foil tournament. Interestingly enough, in the crucial bout he faced Romanian Petu, whom he had also defeated at the recent world championship.

Anna Dmitriyenko, 20, from Kiev, provided quite a stir win-

ning the women's individual foil title. According to 1980 Olympic titlist Pascale Triquet, of France, all top world competitors entered the Universiad women's foil tournament. In the final bout Dmitriyenko downed Romanian Aurora Dan. Flora Chel-dayeva from Moscow, placed third, while Triquet was eighth.

The wrestlers from Tbilisi, Temo Kazashvili and Mikhail Salazhe won gold medals, while Telmuraz Ankharava, from Kutaisi, Kamil Fakullin, from Tashkent, and Mikhail Prokudin, from Minsk, captured silver awards.

Silver medals also went to Nadezhda Vinogradova (pentathlon), Dmitry Shkarupin (400 m hurdles), and Olga Zolotaryova (100 m sprint). Olympic titlist Lina Kaculyte and prize winner Arsen Miskarov were third in the women's and men's 100 m breaststroke. Track-and-fielders Olga Divina and Olga Nasonova were third in the 1,500 m and 100 m.

Every day the Universiad fan-fares play "Caudanus Igitur" in honour of the victorious athletes.

## FIDE PRESIDENT'S DECISION REVISED

The International Chess Federation (FIDE) came out in support of the principled position taken by world chess champion Anatoly Karpov and the Chess Federation of the USSR concerning the deadline for the world title match. The FIDE Executive Committee's meeting considered the question of the legality of earlier action by FIDE President Fridrik Olafsson who, without agreement with the members of the Executive Committee and the reigning world champion, personally, explaining his decision by motives which have nothing in common with chess, postponed the opening of the match by one month—from September 19 to October 19.

The members of the Executive Committee confirmed the correctness of the Soviet Federation's criticism on this issue. After the conclusion of the discussion of this question the FIDE President read out a decision which had been unanimously endorsed by all the ten members of the Executive Committee.

This statement says that the President of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) after thoroughly considering his decision of June 12 on the postponement of the world chess title match and following serious consultations now finally resolved that the match will begin in Milan (Italy) on September 19.

The sponsors of the match and FIDE Executive next asked the world champion to agree to start the match on October 1 in connection with technical difficulties of preparing for the contest.

## 1984 OLYMPICS MAY FACE TROUBLE

The tour of the South African rugby team of the USA scheduled for this autumn may cause serious problems for the organizers of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch voiced his anxiety in a telegram to the US Olympic Committee.

South African team already stopped over in New York on route to New Zealand, and the USA has already given the go-ahead to the tour having issued transit visas to the South African team.

## SOME LAWN TENNIS SURPRISES

Australian John Fitzgerald, 21, who is by no means a hot shot in international lawn tennis, has unexpectedly won the Austrian open championship in the resort town of Kirchbühel, Tirol, downing strong favourite Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, 6-3, 3-5, 7-5 in the men's singles final. Claudia Kohde, 17, of the FRG, won the female singles title.

## INFORMATION

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The march of solidarity with the inmates of Ulster prisons, which started out from the town of Newry, Northern Ireland, has recently ended in Dublin.

In the photo: The column of marchers in the streets of Dublin.

## FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE

In Moscow, the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has held a meeting dedicated to the sixth anniversary of the European Conference in Helsinki. The meeting was addressed by the Committee's Chairman Alexei Chilikov, who is also Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his speech, Chilikov noted that in view of the new and dangerous tensions emerging in Europe, it was necessary to redouble efforts to achieve implementation of one of the most important provisions of the Helsinki Final Act—namely to make the results of the conference effective and, thereby, to expand and deepen the process of détente.

Chilikov stressed the time-liness of the Soviet proposals to extend the conference building measures in the military sphere and to set up a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles. If these initiatives are put into effect, he said, the way will be opened for a positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting and for convening a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe. The meeting called for greater activity to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, to achieve real progress in security and co-operation, and that an advance should be made along the road mapped out by the Helsinki Final Act.

## OPPOSITION TO ISRAEL COSTS U.S. AMBASSADOR HIS JOB

The American Ambassador in Saudi Arabia, R. Newman, has been dismissed from office. At first, the only official reason given for the ambassador's retirement was because of "the state of health of his wife". However, according to the AP news agency, quoting State Department sources, Newman did not resign, but was discharged from office by State Secretary A. Haig.

Commenting on Newman's retirement, "The New York Times" points out that the ambassador had close links with R. Allen, Assistant to President for National Security Affairs, whom the State Secretary obviously dislikes.

Observers, however, tend to seek for the main reason for the ambassador's enforced retirement elsewhere. They believe that both the official explanation given by the State Department and the "palace intrigues" are designed to take everybody's minds away from the real causes for the dismissal—the displeasure of the pro-Israel lobby at Newman's opposition to the unqualified support for Tel Aviv which, in his view, has soured American relations with the Arab nations. The NBC television network, notes that Newman condemned Israel for its gangster-style raid on the Iraqi nuclear installation and the barbarous bombardment of civilian targets in Beirut.

## IN THE WAKE OF BANI-SADR'S ESCAPE

Toheran. Speaking in parliament about the circumstances surrounding the escape to France of former President Bani-Sadr, deputy of the Iranian parliament Ayatollah Khomeini has accused the Iranian Prime Minister, M. Rajai, recently elected, of the country's president, of dangerous "negligence". Addressing the parliament, Khomeini said the Iranian government "was not in control of the country's Air Force".

Bani-Sadr fled the country from No. 1 air base aboard a military plane. The people cannot forgive such negligence, the deputy stated. He demanded that the government consider the activities of the French Embassy in Teheran in the light of France's refusal to grant asylum to Bani-Sadr. The French Foreign Relations Ministry has issued a statement which says that Bani-Sadr has been granted political asylum on condition that he does not engage in political activities on French soil.

## Round the Soviet Union

● CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE FIRST PHASE OF A NEW AQUEDUCT FOR TALLINN, WHICH WILL DELIVER FRESH WATER TO THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL FROM LAKE CHUDSKOYE. It is hoped new aqueduct will solve the problem of providing the ascending city with drinking water.

● THE TAJIK AIRLINE AUTHORITY HAS MADE ITS DISCARDED AIRLINERS AVAILABLE

FOR USE BY CHILDREN. In Kur-gan-Tyube, Leninabad, Dushanbe and other Tajik cities these big planes have been converted for use as cinemas, museums and children's clubs. These children will meet famous pilots and be given lectures on the achievements of Soviet aviation and on the exploration of space.

● RECONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH OF TSVE-TITSKHOVELI IN MTSKHETA, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF GEORGIA. Its original architecture, ornamented facade and very high standard of masonry made it one of the best architectural creations of the early Middle Ages.

## SOME RESULTS OF THE MADRID CONFERENCE

Madrid. Considerable progress has been achieved at the Madrid Conference on security and cooperation in Europe over a whole series of clauses of major importance to be included in the final act, said head of the Soviet delegation and USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs L. Ilyichov. He was addressing the last plenary meeting of the Madrid conference before a break in its work was declared.

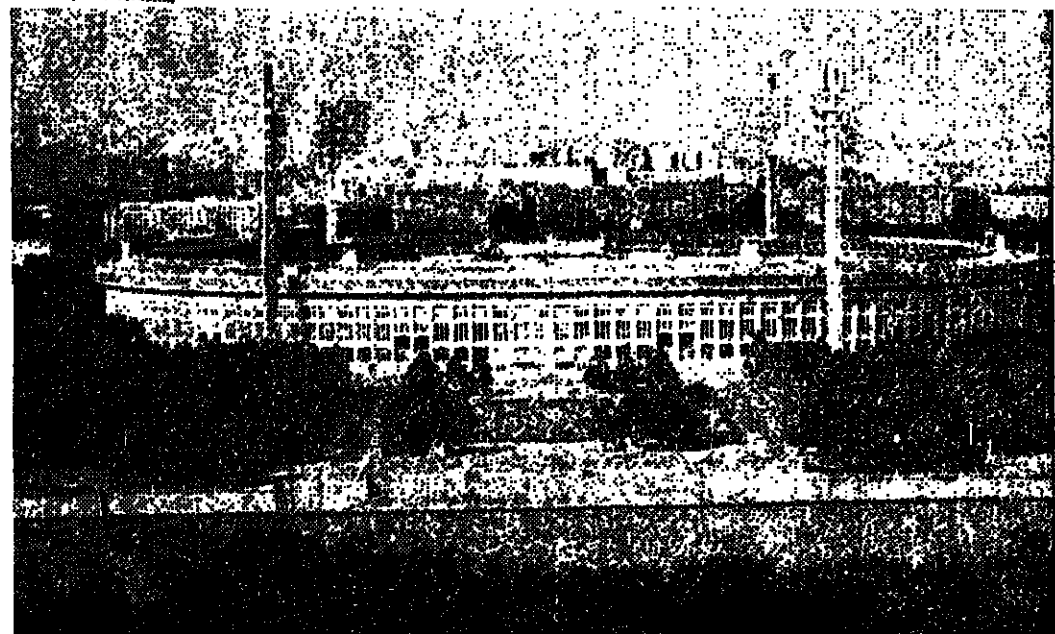
The Soviet representative also analyzed the results of

work aimed at a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe. He stressed that a tangible move forward had been made in this direction. Ilyichov said that preliminary agreement had virtually been reached on all the main data of the conference, excluding the issue of the areas of application of the trust-building measures and of a venue and date for the conference.

The areas issue, Ilyichov said, is an extremely complex question and directly affects the se-

curity interests of all member-countries. The root of the problem consists in the practical expansion of such areas on a balanced and reciprocal basis, taking into account the equality of rights and responsibilities of all countries concerned.

To our regret, said the Soviet representative, this just approach based on equality, which is the only acceptable approach in relations between sovereign states, is persistently ignored by some Western delegations.

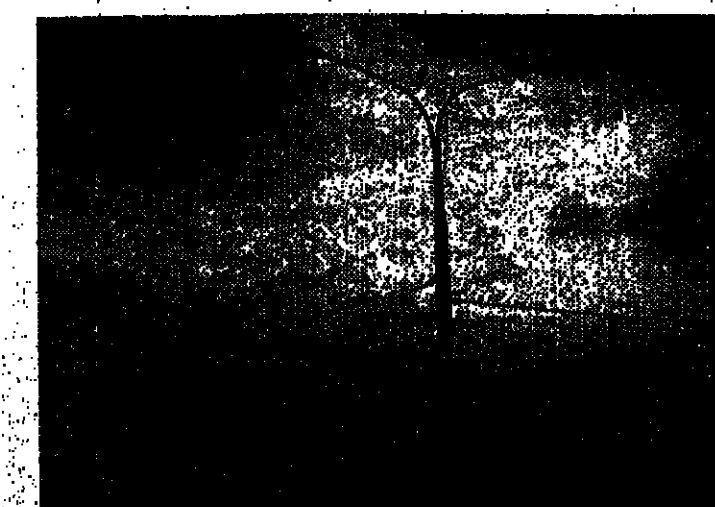


## Luzhniki celebrates its 25th anniversary

Any Muscovite questioned about his or her favourite stadium would unhesitatingly name the Luzhniki. The Lenin Central Stadium, the biggest in the country, built back in 1956 on the banks of the Moskva River in a location called Luzhniki, celeb-

rated its 25th anniversary on July 31. The "town of health", as it is known among Muscovites, is inextricably linked with the advancement of sport in this country. Its arenas have hosted

(Continued on page 8)



## TWO MINUTES WITHOUT THE SUN

Soviet and foreign astronomers gathered to watch the total eclipse of the sun which took place over the Soviet Union on July 31. A total eclipse is a rare event. This time it was seen by thousands of people in many regions of this country. The Moon overshadowed the Sun for a period of one and half to two minutes.

Photo by Ilya Grahlovsky

## PAMIR-B1 WELCOMES GUESTS

The first foreign visitors have arrived at the Pamir International mountaineering camp in the Edelweiss Valley in the foothills of the Lenin Peak. A total of 216 climbers from 14 countries are expected to come here this year, and many of them will try to scale this country's highest mountain, the Peak of Communism (7,495 m).

Norway climbers will try to scale the peak, too. Incidentally, Norway is the 28th country whose climbers have come to the Pamir camp. A total of some 1,500 climbing expeditions were made in this area to date.



## GEORGIA TAKES ALL

Georgia has produced quite a furor at the recent national pentathlon championship, capturing both the individual and team titles.

Igor Bryzgalov, 25, was the top entrant to amass 5,453 points, ahead of Muscovite Igor Kolupansky (5,429) and Valentin Rogov from Byelorussia (5,409).

Bryzgalov is totally devoted to pentathlon, which he has practised for seven years now. Earlier he was a swimmer, which helped him a lot in pentathlon competitions but shooting invariably let him down. This

time he set his personal best result of 195 points and improved his best marks in all the other events into the bargain.

Olympic winners Anatoly Starostin from Tajikistan and Yevgeny Lipeyev from the Russian Federation totalling 5,100 and 5,296 points respectively. Starostin twisted a leg, on the first day during the fencing tournament, while Lipeyev is only on his way to achieving top shape for the world championship due on September 7-12, in Zielona Gora, Poland.

Igor Bryzgalov, national pentathlon titlist, in action.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

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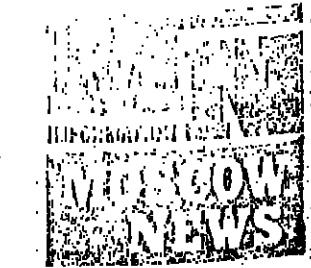
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## COUP D'ETAT IN GAMBIA

Dakar. Radio Gambia has reported that in a coup d'état all power in this West African state has been assumed by a national revolutionary council, led by opposition leader Kallil Sambe Sanyang. The council includes three military and nine civilians. All of the coup leaders are members of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Gambia, which operated underground.

The coup, it has been further disclosed, was staged by the 500-strong gendarmerie, the only military formation in the country. The constitution has been suspended, the parliament dissolved, and a ban slapped on the activities of all political parties.

At the time of the coup, former President D. Jawara was

in London where he had arrived for the wedding ceremony of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Dakar. France Presse reports that last night Senegalese troops were airlifted to Gambia. Quoting reliable sources, the agency indicates that military transport planes made several flights to Banjul, the Gambian capital, which is now a scene of hostilities.

London. France Presse reports that Gambia's High Commissioner (ambassador) in the UK has declared that the Senegalese troops were sent to Gambia on President Jawara's personal request and in accordance with the agreement on military assistance concluded by Gambia and Senegal last year.

## SOUTH AFRICANS INVADE ANGOLA

Luanda. South African troops stationed in Namibia have crossed into Angola capturing a number of towns and villages, according to a communiqué issued by the Angolan Defence Ministry and published in the newspaper "A Jornal de Angola".

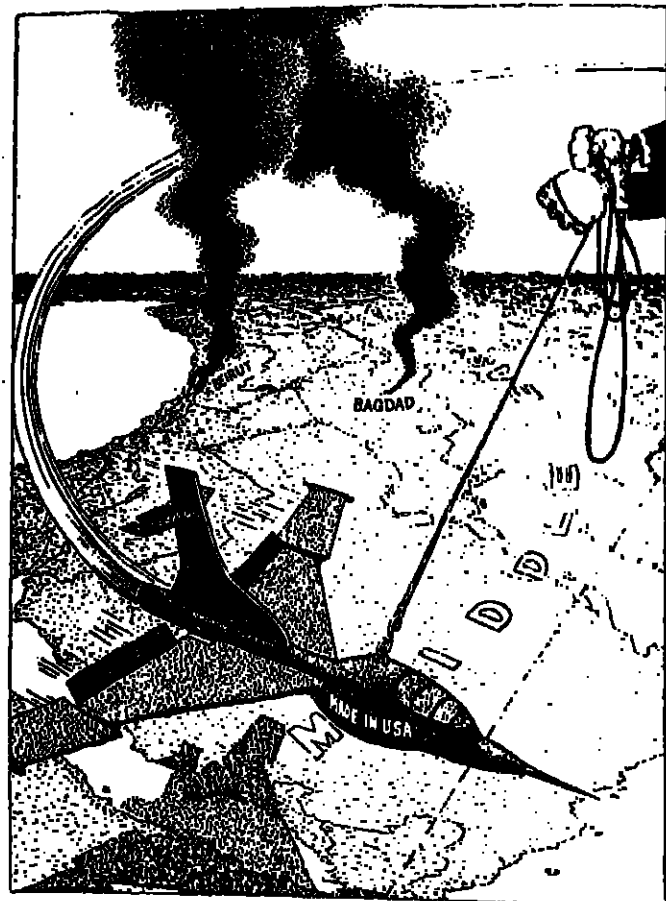
During this large-scale operation, one infantry brigade, two battalions of motorized and South African soldiers, and a mechanized battalion supported

by artillery, planes and helicopters occupied some settlements. One village has been completely destroyed. The invaders are setting up ambushes, destroying Angolan vehicles and killing civilian targets along a number of roads in the South Angolan province of Cunene, etc. At the same time, a mechanized infantry battalion is advancing north towards the town of Cuvale, 200 km from the Namibian border.

## COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANG WIPED OUT

Kabul. According to a spokesman for the armed forces of Afghanistan, military units, military academy cadets and voluntary detachments for the defence of the revolution, backed by the local people, have eliminated a counterrevolutionary gang of foreign mercenaries in the area of Paghman, outside

the Afghan capital. Having entrenched themselves in a far-flung mountainous region, the bandits had tried to disorganize the life of the community by carrying out a merciless policy of terror and killings. During the clean-up operation hundreds of them were killed and many surrendered.



The radius of action of the Israeli air force. Drawing by G. Lomide

## QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"At the Ottawa meeting, it was made clear to Reagan that West Germany and other European countries are interested in cooperating with the USSR in the energy field. We believe that an agreement in this area is necessary in so far as it meets our economic interests. In imports one cannot rely on one source. We are working on this problem. And so are the French. I'm not sure whether we have persuaded President Reagan of this, but what is clear is that the French and Germans will not be pushed from their chosen path." Chancellor H. Schmidt's interview with ZDF TV programme

## Plot to provoke unrest uncovered by Indian police

Delhi. The Indian police has uncovered a plot to provoke clashes between religious communities during the approaching Muslim holiday of Id al-Fitr. The P.T.I. news agency reports the arrest in Delhi of a certain Ali Mohammed, the leader of a gang of hired hoodlums. Under interrogation, Mohammed admitted that in exchange for a large sum of money he had been told by reactionary extremist organizations to provoke unrest by the use of arms and explosives.

## A PROGRAMME TO STABILIZE THE POLISH ECONOMY

Warsaw. The Main Board of Statistics here has published a report on the socio-economic situation in Poland for the first six months of 1981. The report notes that in the social sector of production industrial output went down by 12.5 per cent in money terms, as compared with the first six months of last year. Especially noticeable is the fall in the extraction of coal and oil, and in the production of steel and rolled metal.

The PAP news agency has disclosed the government programme to overcome the crisis and to stabilize the national economy.

As outlined in this programme, there is to be a comprehensive restructuring of industry in order to save energy and energy fuels. Coal extraction is given special prominence in the programme and the industry is to receive new equipment and spare parts to boost coal extraction.

The Polish government is of the opinion that a price reform is the only way to achieve a quick improvement in the market situation and to overcome the current drain on credits.

## THE MYSTERY OF TRIAD

Mantla. The capital of the Philippines is now a major centre for the buying and smuggling of foreign currency, mainly US dollars, which secretly find their way into Hong Kong and are later used in smuggling operations or shipped to China. This racket is protected, according to the "Times Journal" newspaper, by an international Chinese mafia—the Triad secret society.

The mafia's nerve centre is in the Chinese section in Manila where several big clandestine syndicates operate. These are headed by big industrialists and bankers of Chinese extraction, working hand in glove with the underworld, as well as by Chinese emigrants resident on Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, and Kuala Lumpur, the paper reveals.

Referring to reliable sources, the paper stresses that the syndicates' daily operations average 4 million dollars. They make wide use of mail-order, travel agency, currency exchange, foreign banks, as well as commercial messengers. Via different routes, foreign currency ends up in Hong Kong and the mafia's other "reception centres".

## MONTEDISON SETS LONG-RANGE COOPERATION TARGETS

The implementation of the second general agreement between Montedison and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade in connection with the current Soviet five-year plan (1981-1985) is the main reason that has brought the Montedison management to Moscow, said Pasquale Landolfi, Montedison's director-general for foreign relations, to an "MNI" correspondent. Pasquale also mentioned that an agreement signed last year stipulates Montedison's participation in the construction of seven chemical plants in the Soviet Union on a compensatory basis.

The Montedison delegation was received by Leonid Kustanov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by the officials of the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Chemical Industry, as well as by the officials of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Our talks with the Soviet partners, Pasquale Landolfi stressed, have convinced us that

the Soviet side also understands the necessity of integration and of an international division of labour in the field of chemical, petrochemical and mineral fertilizer production.

The conclusion of the 1980 general agreement follows in the wake of the successful implementation of the general agreement for 1973. Montedison was the first Western company to conclude a compensation deal. The deal was so successful that the company built nine chemical plants.

Montedison wants to build up long-range business ties with Soviet organizations based on the USSR five-year plans, said Landolfi.

He also pointed out that in 1980 a co-ordinated exchange of chemical products to a sum of 200 million dollars, excluding equipment and other non-chemical goods, had been achieved. The Soviet Union is now Montedison's largest customer and there are hopes of achieving a further increase in deliveries.

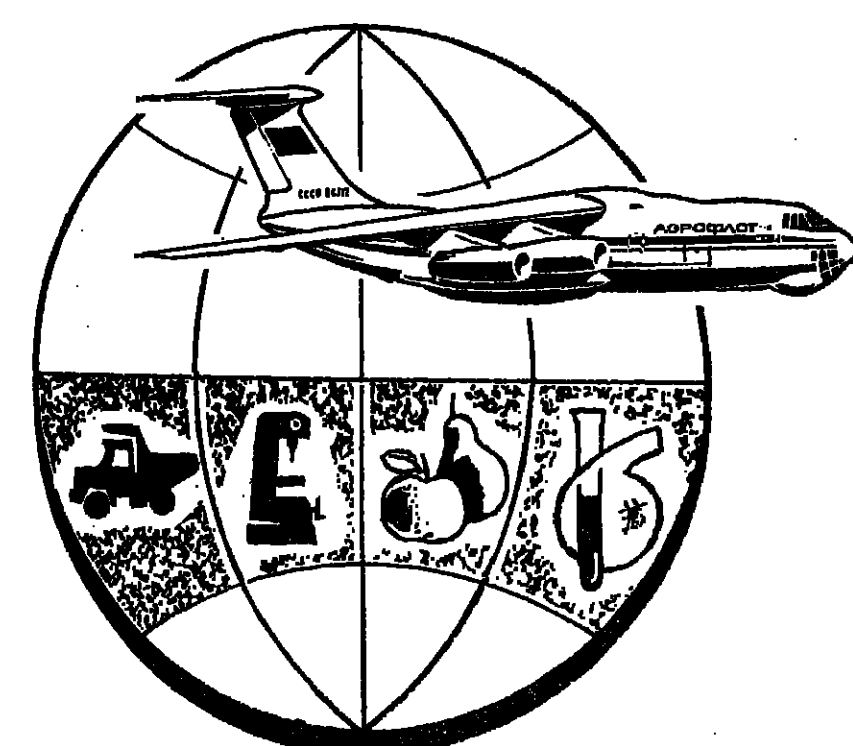
## NEW COMMUNICATION LINE

Work to create a direct multi-channel troposcatter communication line between India and the Soviet Union has entered a concluding stage. The UNI news agency reports that the installation of the main equipment has been completed and the testing of communication systems has been started at the Indian transmitter Chari-Shet station built in the area of Shrinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, with the assistance of Soviet specialists.

Telegraph, telephone and telex types of communication between India and the Soviet Union are now in operation. Recently Delhi and Moscow have been linked by direct satellite communication.

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## Contacts and contracts

● Natural gas has been produced in commercial quantities for the first time by the gas field in south-west Bangladesh. The field which contains an estimated 30,000 million cu m of gas has been prospected and developed on a joint basis by Bangladesh and Soviet specialists. Nearly half of the gas fields in Bangladesh has been discovered by Soviet prospectors.

● The flag was hoisted on a new tanker "Volgontel" at the

Bulgarian shipyards in Ruse. This 5,000-tonne ship will go to its part of call—Astrakhan (lower reaches of the Volga). The new tanker has been handed to the clients.

● The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Sumitomo Group, Japan, have signed a protocol extending their previous cooperation agreement.

● An Information centre of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been opened in the capital of Mali. It will inform the Mali businessmen with Soviet export capabilities.

## Anti-hail rockets

Miguel Sanchez Pena, Chairman of the National Commission for the Exploration of Space, Argentina, has given high praise to the achievements of Soviet meteorologists in their protection of agricultural crops. Pena noted that successful tests of Soviet anti-hail rockets were being carried out in the Argentinean province of Mendoza. These rockets eject special agents which prevent the formation of large hailstones. The moisture contained in the clouds then falls in the form of rain or fine hail, harmless to plants.

## Intourist news

## SPUTNIK ON THE GROUND

The United Nations describes travelling as an essential human activity which deserves approval and encouragement from all peoples and governments. Apart from Intourist, the Soviet Union has another travel agency, the

Sputnik Youth Travel Bureau, the second largest in the USSR, founded in 1958. Sputnik caters for young people, both Soviet and foreign, below 30 years of age.

In order to make travel more

accessible to the young, Sputnik provides a 50 per cent discount on railway tickets and hotel accommodation, and a 30 per cent discount on air tickets between October 1 and April 25 every year.

Sputnik seeks to give our guests a broad idea of the way Soviet people live, particularly the younger generation. It not only shows its clients places of interest and monuments of past ages, it also arranges visits to industrial enterprises, villages and scientific establishments. Every tour programme arranged by the agency includes meetings with young people.

Tourists from Britain being received by members of the Gorky ensemble, ethnographical ensemble from the Ukraine.

## VIEWPOINT

Gennady GERASIMOV

## A HORSE AT A WATERING PLACE OR A POSTSCRIPT TO REAGAN'S LETTER

On July 17, US President Ronald Reagan wrote a letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The newspapers carried extracts from it on July 24.

Reagan wrote the letter shortly before he was to meet Schmidt in Ottawa. He could, therefore, have just communicated the contents of his letter to the FRG chancellor in words, instead of writing to him about it, or obviously he could have used the telephone.

This unusual resort to the epistolary form was chosen to give additional weight to what Reagan was to say to Schmidt: what is written down, as it were, is there for ever.

The president wrote that he would start talks with the Soviet Union somewhere between mid-November and Christmas. Nothing was said in the letter as to why America was unwilling to start talks immediately. Meanwhile, Schmidt announced in a US TV interview that he would have been much happier had the talks started earlier.

If you recall, at first, the new American Administration wanted not talks but a war of words—and this, indeed, it started. Moscow ignored the challenge and responded at the 26th CPSU Congress with an invitation to dialogue. A responsible approach to the future of the world is here opposed to irresponsible play with that same future.

Schmidt summed up the position of Western allies as follows: without a dialogue between America and the Soviet Union none of the smaller countries in the world will be able to achieve universal peace. This is why we beseech Washington, as well as Moscow, to initiate a West-East dialogue.

There is no need to "beseech" Moscow—our door is wide open. This was confirmed by Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and Chairman of the Socialist International, who recently visited the Soviet capital. Former US State Secretary Cyrus Vance, also a recent visitor to Moscow, said he was convinced that the Russians were prepared for serious talks.

It is the other way round with Washington, which has been continually issuing "controversial signals" as goes the current phrase. On the one hand, the president said he was quite willing to start talks; on the other, American officials cited a host of outstanding preliminary matters and the need to implement a range of preconditions. These "matters" include securing for America a "position of strength" at future talks, which is, of course, tantamount to their failure because the Soviet Union will only talk on an equal footing. The "preconditions" are linked with the "Russians' conduct". Reagan an-

nounced at a dinner party in Ottawa (i.e., after he had dispatched his letter) that success at arms control talks would depend on Soviet conduct worldwide. Such a stand leaves the way open to sabotaging the talks; any imaginary talking could become a cause for fault-finding, for instance. The Soviet Union will certainly never adjust its policy in order to get higher marks for good behaviour from Washington. A dialogue on ways of preserving peace is as much in the Soviet Union's national interest as it is in America's.

One could speculate that in writing his letter Reagan was guided by tactical, rather than by considerations of principle. Schmidt has staked his political future on the implementation of both aspects of a so-called dual NATO declaration on bringing the alliance's forces up to strength and then on starting talks. As we know, the first aspect is being acted upon, the talks, meanwhile, are being blocked and a wide-scale protest movement now gaining momentum in Western Europe. Schmidt's own optimistic predictions that Washington had been intending to start talks (in April, for instance, he claimed that they had been set back by the attempt to take Reagan's life) have been contrasted by the general public with Washington's official statements that there was no need to rush things.

The newspapers highlighted a remarkable passage from the president's letter: on the subject of talks he asked that only statements emanating from himself and State Secretary Alexander Haig be believed and that all conflicting statements by other US officials be ignored. Way back the Bible posed the question: if the blare of the trumpets sounds unconvincing, who will bother to get ready for battle if Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger keep on issuing conflicting statements, who will be able to put his finger on the real thrust of US foreign policy?

It would appear then that Reagan's letter was written to order, and it was not for nothing that FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the hope it would have an influence on public opinion, not only in the FRG, but in Europe in general. America would like to use its promise concerning the talks to take the wind out of the sails of the protest movement against the replacement of US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

What is needed is not talks about talks; we must get down to the real thing. Writing recently in "Pravda" Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov stressed: "We are ready to sit down to negotiating table even today. It is of significance, that in proposing a moratorium on arms, the USSR has not advanced any preconditions."

Being a political move, Reagan's letter is also an indicator of what Europe could really do and what it could not. According to "The Financial Times", you can take a horse to a watering place, and the West Europeans managed to convince Reagan on the subject of medium-range missile talks. But to make the horse drink the water is a different kettle of fish.

## SPORTS

## FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhnik), 1—International friendly meeting, USSR national v Madrid Atletico, 7 p.m.

Atletico, a winner of the Cup Holders Cup, is one of the strongest European club teams.

## CYCLING

Olympic Circuit in Krylatovskoye (Metro Molodyozhnyaya, Bus 229), 1—2 International tournaments. Both days 5 p.m.

Cyclists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Denmark, Italy, Poland, France and the USSR will take part.

WATER POLO  
Lenin Central Stadium Swimming Pool (Luzhnik) 2, 3—"Druzhba" international tournament. Both days 4 p.m.  
The young teams from Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Romania, Czechoslovakia and USSR will compete.

RACING  
Ippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 2—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.  
Two traditional prizes will be contested for on Sunday: the "Selskaya Zhizn" newspaper's prize and the stud-farms' prize.

## WEATHER

August 1-3

Moscow, city and region, no drastic change in weather. Temperatures: 15-20°C at night, and 25-30°C during the day.

Tropical cyclone Ogon, originated in the Western Pacific on July 28, reached southern Japan on July 30, causing downpours in some places. Now it is heading to Korea. The wind velocity in cyclone eye is 35-40 mph.

Спутник





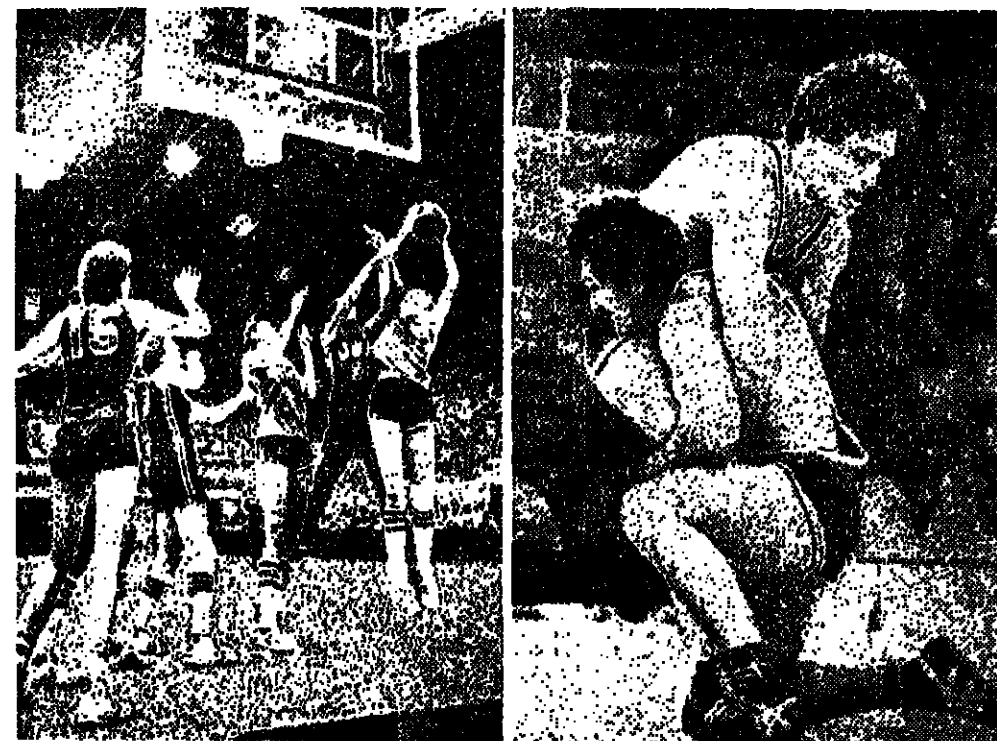
## UNIVERSIAD COMES TO A CLOSE

The USSR team did excellently at the just finished Universiad in Romania, which lasted nearly two weeks. They totalled 110 medals—38 gold, 37 silver and 35 bronze, and were first in the team scoring. Second placed Romania took 36 gold, 17 silver and 20 bronze medals, and the USA, which ran up at the last Universiad, came third this time with 29 gold, 18 silver and nine bronze awards. Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia also won gold medals, and Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland and Yugoslavia captured silver and bronze awards.

The biggest contribution to the team's success was made by the track-and-field squad which won 11 titles and swimming and canoe Roman wrestling teams, which totalled ten titles each. Nikolai Ryabov, head of the Soviet delegation, told a TASS correspondent.

The Soviet multinational team included entrants from 79 colleges in 58 towns and cities in 14 Union republics, among them seasoned sportsmen, Moscow Olympic titlists and medallists, many of whom won Universiad titles, too.

Among them are swimmers Tina Kachushko and Arsen Mikhov, athletes Tatyana Kolpakova, Viktor Markin and Danil Kula, wrestler Anatoly Beloglavov and Ilya Maiz, fencer Vladimir Smirnov and gymnast Stella Zakharova. The women's basketball team deserves praise, too. The real hero was Moscow Olympic winner Sergei Tesenko, from Kiev, who won three gold medals. Some real discoveries



▲ A scene from the final game between the USSR and US women's basketball teams, which brought the former the gold awards. ● Vladimir Banya (below) defeated Clark Davis, of Canada, to win the 90 kg free style division.

of the Universiad were his teammates Sergei Zabolotov, from Tashkent, gymnast Yuri Kozlov, from Vladimir, and wrestler Vagab Kazbekov, from Nakhchivan.

The success at the Universiad is rooted in the mass nature of our student sport, he said. Over half a million high school and college students achieve the ratings of mass sports categories every year, and hundreds of thousands of college students build up their health in the

summer sports camp. At the same time, Ryabov noted, the Universiad showed up the sports we are doing not too well in, like volleyball, water polo and fencing. Taking leave of Bucharest, the participants and guests said: till we meet at the Universiad-84, which is scheduled for July 1-11, in Edmonton, Canada. The 1982 winter Universiad will be held in Sofia.

Commenting on the Universiad, Primo Nebiolo, President

### 37 MILLION PARTICIPANTS IN ONE CONTEST

There were many records set and new names emerged in the finals of the 16th All-Union Spartakiad of schoolchildren, which lasted for three and a half weeks in the splendid sports facilities in Lathmanian cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda and Talsi, said Fyodor Snykalo, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Spartakiad, Deputy Minister of Education of the USSR. Over 6,500 budding competitors from hundreds of towns and villages across the Soviet Union competed in 22 sports. Its mass nature is the main record of the Spartakiad, he stressed. It is also gratifying that many awards were won by such republics as Moldova, Kirghizia and Tajikistan, which earlier did not boast outstanding sporting achievements.

Most of the Spartakiad records were broken, he emphasized, and there were some world-class marks set, for instance, by Alskut Buzeltis, from Vilnius, and Larisa Belokon, from Tashkent, both 16, and Uzbek cyclist Yevgeny Ivanov. Gymnast Venera Zaripova, from Tashkent, 10, captured five gold awards, more than anyone else.

The first such tournament was held 27 years ago in Leningrad, and many its competitors have since become Olympic, world and European champions among them Valery Borzov, Irina Kalina, Galina Prozumenschikova, Lyudmila Kondratyeva, Nell Kim, Nikolai Andrianov, and the list goes on and on.

The current fixture features a large and diverse cultural programme as the participants were given an opportunity to find out more about different republics, territories and cities.

The next Spartakiad will be held in Kishinev.

### LUZHNIKI CELEBRATES ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 1)

thousands of contests in 36 different forms of sports: including world, European and national championships, and seven Tour-naments of Soviet Nations, which drew a total of 200 million or so spectators. The high point of activities at Luzhniki was undoubtedly the 22nd Olympics, held in its main arena, attended by 3,700 Olympians and over 2,400,000 sport enthusiasts.

Quite apart from the fact that practically all stars of world sport have competed on its grounds, there is another side to activities at Luzhniki: the reconstruction of its stadium for the Olympics has enabled the

number of people going in for physical training and sport to be raised from 26,000 to 36,000. Over 10,000 people, aged between four and 90, attend health-building groups alone. A recent addition, for instance, is a joggers' club, whose members can make use of the stadium's tracks, shower and locker rooms and can consult its specialists free of charge. There are weekly lessons given at the tennis clubs by noted masters Anna Dmitrieva and Olga Morozova.

Luzhniki's energetic director, Vitaly Silchev, has plenty of plans up his sleeve aimed at providing its arena with an even busier daily schedule than that during the Olympic Games.



Venera Zaripova. Photo by Alexei Godunov

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## INFORMATION

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### LEONID BREZHNEV AND NICOLAE CEAUSESCU MEET IN THE CRIMEA

Leonid BREZHNEV has had a meeting with Nicolae CEAUSESCU, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic (RSR), in the Crimea.

During the meeting the two leaders paid much attention to major factors in Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

They also discussed urgent international issues. It was stressed that the present deterioration in the world situation affects the interests of all countries and continents.

NATO's decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe leads to further escalation in the arms race. It lays a heavy burden on the shoulders of nations and hinders them from creative activity and from solving urgent problems.

At present all foreign policies should aim to secure the balanced and responsible approach of governments to the limitation and ending of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, as well as at achieving con-



fidence-building measures and detente in the military sphere. The USSR and Romania firmly support complete and unconditional adherence to the principles and agreements reached during the historic meeting at Helsinki, at present celebrat-

ing its sixth anniversary. The two statesmen expressed the hope that the states which have signed the Final Act will do all they can to ensure that, when the Madrid follow-up meeting resumes its deliberations after the recess, it may reach agree-

ment on the development of relations between the participating countries, on the convening of a European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament, and on ensuring the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki.

#### FACTS and EVENTS

● An International conference for banning nuclear weapons has opened in Tokyo. It is attended by delegates, representing 32 countries and 13 international organizations, who will discuss ways of expanding the struggle for a complete ban on nuclear weapons, for averting a nuclear war and for peace.

● In Salisbury, unidentified gunmen have killed Jos Gikobi, a representative of the African National Council (ANC) of South Africa. Zimbabwe's Information Minister N. Shanyurwa said that Gikobi was shot with an automatic rifle found not far from the scene of the murder which took place close to the ANC office in Zimbabwe.

● Egypt and the Sudan have expressed their readiness to grant the United States so-called

"military concessions" on their soil. It was announced by the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at a press conference in Alexandria at the end of his talks with the visiting Sudanese President Nimeiri.

● More than a hundred people in the Salvadoran Province of Chalatenango are in need of urgent medical help following barbarous bombing raids carried out in the area when American-made chemical weapons were used.

● The Brazilian Finance Minister Bruno Cavaleiros has protested against new discriminatory trade measures taken by the United States against his country. In his letter to the US Department of Commerce, Cavaleiros said that the American government has introduced high tariffs on some Brazilian export items. This step has been taken, he says, in violation of international agreements, and is causing serious concern in Brazil.

### SITUATION IN GAMBIA

Paris, France, Presses. — TASS. Senegalese troops, from Gambia, have captured three gold medals at the recent world kayak championship in Nottingham, Britain. The Senegalese athletes, who were the first to win, were joined by Senegal's Vice-President, Alioune Diouf, who said that the Senegalese athletes were proud to have won the gold medals for their country.

The whole of the Gambia capital, except its suburb of Bakau, has been captured by Senegalese troops. The Senegalese troops have captured the whole of the Gambia capital, except its suburb of Bakau, has been captured by Senegalese troops. The Senegalese troops have captured the whole of the Gambia capital, except its suburb of Bakau, has been captured by Senegalese troops.

### THE CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS TOTE UP RESULTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1981:

- THE GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT AGAINST THE SAME PERIOD FOR LAST YEAR WAS 3.6 PER CENT IN KAZAKHSTAN, 5.2 PER CENT IN GEORGIA, AND 2.6 PER CENT IN LATVIA.
- LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY ROSE BY 3.6 PER CENT IN GEORGIA, AND 2.9 PER CENT IN LATVIA.
- THE TOTAL AREA SOWN UNDER CROPS IN LATVIA AMOUNTED TO 1,662,000 HECTARES. IN KAZAKHSTAN, THE INCREMENT ON FIXED ASSETS AMOUNTS TO 2,100 MILLION ROUBLES.

These figures are quoted from reports issued by statistical boards in the constituent republics.

### WAR AROUND 'UNKNOWN WAR'

Bonn. The Soviet-American film "The Unknown War" (in the USSR the film had the title "The Great Patriotic War") reconstructs the history of the war against Hitler Germany was banned in Bavaria, in the south of the FRG.

This film leads the spectator to conclude that he must do everything possible to prevent a new war. But probably this does not suit those who now come out for the deployment in West Germany of new American nuclear missiles with the help of which the US government, 40 years after Hitler Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, intends to make "possible" a new war against the Soviet Union.

### U.S. ARMS TO GO TO CHINA?

Washington. Reuter-TASS. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will visit the United States in late October for talks which the Reagan Administration expects to focus largely on US arms sales to China.

A senior US official said Mr Hua confirmed his acceptance of a US invitation when he met Secretary of State Alexander Haig for private talks during this weekend's conference of Foreign Ministers in Cancun, Mexico.

He told reporters travelling with Mr Haig that the two men would be continuing a political dialogue which began in June when Mr Haig went to Peking and said that the United States was prepared to sell arms to China.

A senior Chinese defence official had been due to come to Washington this month to follow up Mr Haig's Peking trip, but his visit would now be delayed until September, the official said. Asked whether the Chinese official would return to Peking with contracts to buy US weapons, the official said: "No, but I think he will go back with an understanding of what we are prepared to offer."

### POLISH SEJM APPROVES GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

Warsaw. The deputies of the Polish Sejm (parliament) have discussed the government programme for overcoming the crisis stabilizing the country's economy. They have approved pertinent measures submitted by the Council of Ministers. The Sejm has also made some changes in the composition of the government appointing J. Obojski, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and C. Kisicki, Minister of the Interior.

### THREE TITLES FOR SOVIET ROWER

Thirty Olympic winner Vladimir Fyodorovich, from Minak, has captured three gold medals at the recent world kayak championship in Nottingham, Britain. In the two days of finals he won the 500 m single kayak and was joined by Sergei Suprunov from Leningrad to win the 1,000 m and 1,500 m events. This outstanding 1980 Olympic performance. In all the USSR took six gold, four silver and two bronze awards.



### NEW SWIMMING RECORD

Alex Bauman, 17, of Canada, competing at an international meet in Heidelberg, the FRG, has set a new world record of 2 min 12.70 sec in the 200 m medley. The former record of 2 min 13.24 sec was set by American Bill Barrett.

### CAC ICE HOCKEY TEAM BOUND FOR ITALY

On August 4, the Central Army Club will fly from Moscow to Milan—Val Gardena, Italy, for the finals of the European Winners Cup tournament.

### IMPORTANT WIN

For many years now Yevgeny Antonov, coach of the national rugby team and the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy club has dreamed of defeat of many-time Romanian champions Steaua club which makes up the backbone of Romania's national line-up which recently won its fourth European title. His dream recently came true as the Air Force Academy team beat Steaua, 19—13.

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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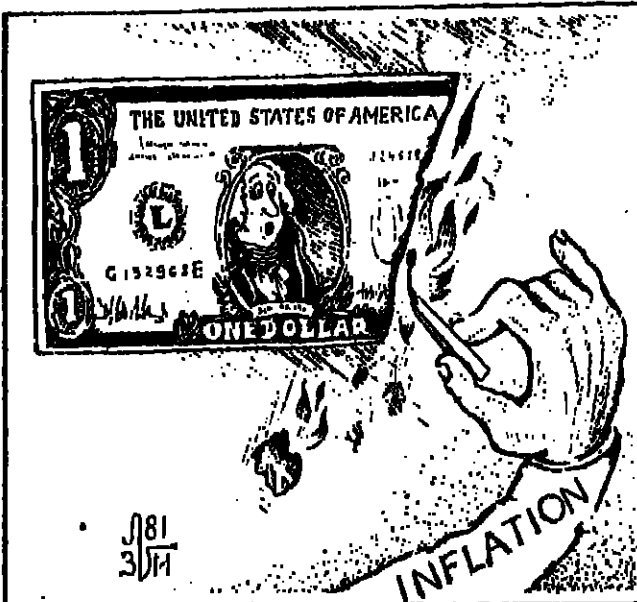
"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-



## Babrak KARMAL urges support for National Patriotic Front

Kabul. Speaking at a recent Muslim holiday here, Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, stressed, according to the Babrak news agency, that the Afghan people are celebrating the holiday in the midst of their struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution. The last sons and daughters of Afghanistan are shedding their blood fighting the stages of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and regional reaction. Karmal called on all Muslims to condemn the traitors and banish them from the sacred land of Afghanistan. He urged all Muslims to back the recently formed National Patriotic Front and to fight for the progress of their country within the ranks of this public and political organization. No one has any doubt, Karmal emphasized, of the real goals of the so-called fighters for Islam, who kill children and old men, students and teachers, and burn down schools and mosques. They aim to plunge the country into chaos and hold back its advancement, he charged.



Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

## SADAT OFF TO AMERICA

Washington. After leaving London, President Sadat of Egypt, will proceed to the American capital where he is due to arrive on August 4, for an official visit. The main aim of this visit will be talks with President Reagan on military and economic cooperation. "The Washington Post" is of the opinion that Sadat wants to ensure the continuation of American economic assistance and the hoisting of military deliveries.

It is believed he intends to ask for more F-16 planes, tanks and other military hardware.

It is probable that the issue of the so-called multinational armed force on Sinai will also be discussed during the visit. The agreement on this force is due to be signed by representatives of the USA, Israel, and Egypt next week.

## Terrorists

### arrested in Istanbul

Ankara. The security service in Istanbul has arrested 20 terrorists belonging to the banned neo-fascist Nationalist Action Party. This top secret terrorist group, describing itself as "militant patriots", undertook the murder of progressive teachers, students, and peace movement activists.

The trial of the Nationalist Action Party leaders, including its head Turkes, a former Hitler agent, starts at Ankara's military tribunal on August 19.

## DIALOGUE OF THE 'DEAF'

New York. A two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of 22 states, that ended in the health resort town of Cancun (Mexico) patently illustrated acute contradictions in the relations between developing and leading capitalist countries. The aim of the meeting was to make preparations for the next October summit meeting of leaders of Western countries and newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which will be the continuation of the so-called North-South dialogue.

The meeting in Cancun turned to be a dialogue of the "deaf". The United States and other Western countries demonstrated once again their absolute unwillingness to heed the demands of developing states which press for establishment of a new fair international economic order.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● An official decree published in Manila on the "separation of powers" of the president and prime minister of the Philippines virtually gives supreme power to President F. Marcos, who is now both head of state and top executive authority.

● The World Peace Council has condemned the aggression carried out by the South African racists against Angola. According to its statement, Pretoria has not given up its intention to overthrow the legitimate government of the people of Angola and to eliminate what has been won in the revolution.

● Police in Colombia have discovered a gang trading in children. In the space of five years they sold 500. The gang's permanent "clients" were wealthy Americans. To date the police have only managed to trace 40 boys and girls. Only a few of the children were sold with their parents' consent. The others "simply disappeared".

## WHO IS WHO

Mohammed Ali Radjai has been confirmed as new President of Iran by the country's leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, according to Chairman of the Iranian Parliament A. A. Khassemi-Raf Sandjani.

A. A. Radjai was born in 1933 in Kazvin in north-western Iran. In 1950 he graduated from a teacher's training college and later taught in a school. He took to politics in 1963, joining the Movement for Freedom organization. In 1974 and 1978 Radjai was arrested by SAVAK and served jail sentences.

Radjai was active in the formation of the Islamic Association of Teachers in Iran. In March 1979, after the revolution he was appointed Minister of Education.

In August 1980 the parliament approved Radjai's candidacy for premiership and awarded the post on August 20 by a presidential decree.

## GENERAL TORRIJOS

### DIES IN AIR CRASH

Panama. General Omar Torrijos, Commander-in-Chief of the Panamanian armed forces—the National Guard, has died in an air crash at the age of 52. According to the National Guard Command, rescue teams have discovered the wreckage of the plane in a mountainous area in the province of Coclé. The general's body was found among those of the five passengers and crew.

Local observers do not rule out the possibility that the plane crashed, not because of bad weather, but as the result of an operation mounted by the CIA, which has staged several previous attempts on Torrijos' life. Fearing for his life, General Torrijos had residences in different parts of the country, travelling between them by helicopter or plane.

For the Panamanian people, the name of Omar Torrijos is linked with the signing of the Panama Canal Treaties which were seen as the first step towards decolonization of that country.

The Panamanian President Aristides Royo has announced that the State Council and the HQ of the National Guard are to hold an emergency meeting to discuss the situation in the country following Gen. Torrijos' death. Colonel Florencio Flores, occupying the post of Chief of Staff, has been appointed as Acting Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard.

## 'AGENT ORANGE' SHOWS UP AGAIN

Jakarta. American companies are selling developing countries, including those in South-East Asia, chemicals for use in agriculture after they have been withdrawn from sale in the United States itself as constituting health hazards. This was discovered after ten workers died at a sugar plantation in Thailand.

The investigation that followed revealed that the men had died due to gradual poisoning from insecticides and pesticides, supplied by the United States. These insecticides contain "Agent Orange", a toxic preparation, which the Pentagon used widely as a defoliant during the war in Vietnam.

Many American soldiers, who had sprayed "Agent Orange" from planes flying over the Vietnamese jungle, subsequently died from incurable disease.

The recent decision of the US Administration to resume shipments of F-16 fighter bombers to Israel, thus encouraging it in new aggressive acts against the Arab countries in the region, has aroused the indignation of the world public. In the picture: a batch of F-16s at a New Hampshire air base ready for shipment to Israel.

Photo AP-TASS

## FACTS and EVENTS

● Zimbabwe and Vietnam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. It was announced by W. Mangwende, Zimbabwe's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

● The FRG and Japan have signed an agreement on the joint development of technologies for magnetic cushion transport in major cities. Passenger cars "gliding" along a monorail produce much less vibration and noise and can travel at speeds of up to 300 kph.

● Recent floods in the Sichuan Province of China resulted in the deaths of 753 people, injured more than 28 thousand and left 1.5 million homeless. These facts were disclosed during a discussion of the current situation pertaining in the area told by the Chinese Council of State. The floods have also damaged crops over an area of more than 500,000 hectares completely destroying them over one-sixth of this territory.

## BELIZ SOON TO BE INDEPENDENT

Belize. Belize will be proclaimed independent on September 21 this year. C. Price, the Prime Minister of Britain's last colony in Latin America, announced recently.

Price said that an agreement on the granting of independence to the colony of 160,000 people had been reached at recent negotiations in London.

Under the agreement, Britain will assume responsibility for the country's foreign policy and national security. A contingent of nearly two thousand British soldiers will remain stationed in Belize for an indefinite period to ensure security.

## PEOPLE

If you ask a housewife about the number of recipes she knows she will probably name 20 or 30. But T. Mutavdjic, from the Yugoslav city of Novi Sad, remembers how to cook 10,000 different dishes. This 48-year-old "doctor of culinary science", as he is often called, has worked at major restaurants in 36 countries all over the world.

Many newspapers wrote excitedly about Suzanne Engel, the winner of the Miss France national beauty contest, and her photo was often to be seen alongside that of prominent politicians. Now Suzanne is in the limelight once again, for it has been discovered that she is an active member of a band of gangsters. She was arrested by police by chance when accompanying a "colleague" who was driving to the scene of her next crime.

## UNDERGROUND MAIL TRAINS

A special subterranean mail route, linking branch sorting offices with the main railway stations of the British capital, has been laid under London streets. The underground mail trains, which carry about six million letters a day, move at a speed of 57 km/h. It is worth noting in this respect that the average speed of traffic in London streets is only 10 km/h.



## CAR 'TALKS' TO THE DRIVER

A system, invented by Japanese car designers, warns the driver in a human voice about any defects in his car. The electronic sensors of this system, linked to a speech synthesizer, which at any deviation from the norm, whether it be a fall in the level of brake fluid or engine overheating, tells the driver about the defect in a loud voice. Should a radio set or a tape recorder be switched on in the car, the synthesizer switches it off automatically in order to make the synthesizer's "voice" heard.

## JAPANESE LOOK FOR WORLD WAR II SOLDIERS

Paris. France-Press. A special expedition from the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare will soon set out in search of soldiers from the old Imperial Japanese Army who, according to the island of Vella Lavella, reports a France-Press correspondent from Port Moresby.

Last year, Japanese were scolded all over the island for claiming that the war had ended many years ago, and that the surviving soldiers should appear to the local government for help in their old age. As yet, no one has responded to this appeal.

## Science and technology

### THERMAL WATCH

In Switzerland, an automatic watch has been designed which works from the warmth of the wrist. A mini-battery contained inside the watch converts the warmth from the human body into electricity.

### PROGRAMMED LIGHTING

In order to save the electricity used in street lighting, Swedish designers have programmed the operation of street lamps. The lights will work automatically taking into consideration not only the duration of day and night but also traffic intensity both of cars and pedestrians. Micro-controllers fitted in street lights may be programmed for 20 years in advance.

### AIRSHIPS: TRANSPORT OF THE FUTURE

In recent years, many countries have been studying the possibility of using airships of the late 19th and early 20th centuries to carry passengers and cargoes. For instance, in Britain, the Red-Coat Airline has announced that in 1984 regular flights of 180-metre long cargo dirigibles will start across the Atlantic and Africa. The airships will be filled with helium.

## PAPER MOUNTAINS FROM EUROCRATS IN BRUSSELS

Brussels. Alfred Lomas, British Labour Member of the European Parliament, has discovered a paper mountain at the EEC headquarters. He says that every year the different Common Market institutions use so much paper that, piled up, it would reach the first floor of the Eiffel Tower. After a study of official documents, Lomas has calculated that officials at leading EEC agencies use 1,193 million sheets of paper a year, or 239 sheets per official a day.

## OF INTEREST

### Beware of hitch-hikers

A new road sign was recently added to those already in use in Holland. Appearing on all the main roads leading out of Amsterdam, the sign forbids drivers to give a lift to hitch-hikers. This measure has been taken to protect motorists, for there has been a considerable increase in the number of such lifts.

This winter construction of the branch of an investor from Dallas (USA), is fully entitled to be called the "World's First" action plan.

Photo from the "Soviet" magazine, Caspian

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### MILITARISTIC HYSTERIA IN JAPAN

Japan now resembles one vast military proving ground, with troop exercises ending in some districts and only starting in others of preparations being made of them, Yuri Ydovin writes in PRAVDA.

The Japanese military command and authorities assert, the commentator says, that these exercises are being held exclusively for purposes of "defence". It should be noted, however, that the arms used in these "games" are offensive ones and the soldiers exercise offensive, and not defensive operations, which shows the real character of these exercises. Spokesman for the National Defence Agency say that such exercises will be more often held in the future with the participation of American armed forces stationed on Japanese territory.

Military hysteria in Japan, the commentator says, has especially increased after Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to the United States and his talks with President Reagan. During his talks Suzuki yielded to Pentagon's demands for stepping up in Japan's military build-up and for its greater involvement in Washington's dangerous strategy.

All this, Ydovin writes, is the cause for deep concern and protests among broad sections of the Japanese public which demands an end to the militarization of the country, discontinuation of military alliance with the United States, an end to anti-Soviet hysteria and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union in line with the national interests of Japan.

### CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Commenting on the tenth session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea due to start in Geneva on August 3, NEW TIMES says Washington is continuing to stall the talks concerning the convention on the Law of the Sea. The American Administration's refusal to take an effective part in the talks resulted in the conference having been unable to conclude its work on the draft convention in its initial stage.

Statements made by the American delegation's leaders in Congress allow one to expect no essential changes in US policy at the forthcoming Geneva session either. It seems that the American Administration would prefer the Geneva stage of the tenth session in March time. The Reagan Administration, evidently, does not value the compromises and understandings reached at the conference. It is willing to disregard them, to ignore the interests of other parties, the interests of its allies and even the interests of the United States itself.

What is behind the United States' obstructive policy? Replying to this question, the weekly says, a number of compromise provisions of the draft convention do not suit some big American companies. These companies seek to seize the deposits of iron-manganese concretions, rich in nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese on the deep-sea bottom, circumventing the draft convention in an attempt to secure the interests of such companies. A year ago the American Congress unanimously enacted a law authorizing the Administration to issue licences allowing American companies to survey and exploit resources of the sea bottom proclaimed by the United States a common possession of mankind. Now the United States goes even further and seeks to wreck the entire work of the conference.

Such policy amounts to a complete refusal to cooperate on an equal basis and to an attempt to talk at a conference "from position of strength", the magazine believes.

### OPIUM FOR AMERICA

The Afghan counter-revolutionaries are actively involved in contraband trade in narcotics. All the drugs are sold in the United States, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reports.

As its correspondent was told by Moscow Murodjon, Afghan regimental intelligence officer, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has ordered that all enemy communications with drugs should be cut short. He said that contrabandists, often using roundabout mountain trails, lead along caravans of mules loaded with opium and hashish. We intercept these caravans but some of them manage to slip into Pakistan. The trouble is that according to available information residents of American special services are themselves involved in profitable narcotic traffic at the bases of bandits in Pakistan. CIA agents in Pakistan cooperate with visiting dealers of the American mafia. An opium question is functioning in the Pakistani border town of Landkotal under their joint secret protection.

Formerly the newspaper writes, the Ministry of the Interior of Afghanistan received UN subsidies for action against foreign buyers of narcotics. But this aid from the United Nations was reduced to a trickle after the Afghan Revolution under pressure from its opponents overseas.

## VIEWPOINT

## IN WHOSE NAME ARE THE 'HAWKS' SPEAKING?

On one and the same day a group of US Congressmen and 220 British MPs, trade unionists and scholars criticized the "cold war" direction of US foreign policy. The American public, said Congressman J. Conyers, demands an end to the escalation of the arms race. An open letter, addressed by British public figures to President Reagan, stressed the imperative of urgent disarmament talks between America and the Soviet Union.

It is no longer a question of a voice crying in the wilderness, but a mighty choir loud enough to make itself heard by both the architects of American strategy and those who still believe in such strategies. It seems to me that there are now three major political forces in the West—Washington, NATO of the West and the International public—all with increasingly clearly drawn positions. While America is heading for confrontation with the East, and its allies (despite criticism of their "leader" and their globalization, with its line still based on its draft, the public protests more and more vigorously against attempts to

The anti-war movement has a genuinely popular nature, uniting people of most varied political and religious persuasions, including Social-Democrats, Liberals, Democratic Christians and Communists, youth, women's and religious organizations. The drive is even being joined by members of social groups who only recently, as a rule, would have given their unreserved backing to official policy.

Statements made by a number of forcibly or voluntarily retired NATO military from different countries have given rise to lively comment. But what is the real cause of the current wave of protest against Washington's militaristic ambitions? Obviously people see that America is gradually pushing the world closer to nuclear disaster. It should be borne in mind moreover that the American "hawks" speak on behalf of those who benefit from the arms race and would like to dictate terms both to their partners and to the Soviet Union.

At a recent press conference given by J. Luns, the NATO Secretary-General was asked to comment on the fact that a cover

Edgar CHOPOROV



stature would have fallen victim to Moscow's propagandistic bait!

What we are now witnessing is people's growing realization of the real cause of tension in the world. People are rejecting the role of "nuclear target", which Washington has prepared for them. They want to preserve all the positive developments in international relations brought about by détente. This is precisely what arouses Washington's ire. Seeking to smear the anti-war protest America charges them with playing into the Russian hand.

"The New York Daily News" argues that the Soviet peace proposals aim to convince America's European allies that the Russians are really sensible and peaceful people. And many Europeans, they add, are ready to swallow the hook and sinker. According to this paper, but as for the quarters on behalf of which it speaks, Moscow's actions are dangerous plays and Western Europe has fallen into the Soviet trap.

A question is in order: what state would not wish to be thought of as sensible and peaceful? Indeed, it really was pursuing a peace-loving policy! If many West Europeans have views of détente different from those of the cynics "leaders", this is not because they have been "tricked" by the USSR but because Washington is wedded to "cold war". People all over the world realize that the proposals and peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union advance their innermost interests and seek to preserve peace on earth.



# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

● GAS FLAMES ARE NO LONGER A COMMON SIGHT IN UDMURTIA. CASING-HEAD GAS WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY BURNED IN THE ATMOSPHERE IS NOW COLLECTED AT THE FIELDS AND CHANNELLED VIA PIPELINES TO OIL PREPARATION AND REFINEMENT PLANTS. Here it is used for heating installations separating water from oil.

● DZHEIRAN GRIGORYAN, FROM THE ARMENIAN VILLAGE OF GEKHARKUNK, INVITED 150 OF HIS CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN TO HIS HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY PARTY. Dzheiran has never been seriously ill and even today still looks after his orchard. He has excellent vision for his age as well as a good memory. There are now 4,000 people in Armenia over 90 years of age.

● THE OLD ART OF LEATHER-WORKING HAS BEEN REVIVED BY CRAFTSMEN IN LATVIA. The exhibition of objects made from leather, at present on in Riga, features book covers, boxes, furniture, wall panels, vases and water colour frames made by the Latvians applied art studio with a hundred-strong membership.

## NEW PARK IN TASHKENT

The children's park, laid out in the new residential district of Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR, has been named "Chirchik-bek", after the popular character from children's animated cartoons. The deputies of the district Soviet, but their weight to the project. It was declared a people's construction site and workers from nearby enterprises were involved. The whole population of the district took part in the planting of trees and flowers and in doing improvement work. In the park there are various attractions, playgrounds, sports facilities and a car-racing track.



## SCHOOLCHILDREN AS TRAIN DRIVERS

This station is exactly like any other station, except that the train and carriages are of a smaller size than usual, and the people who drive the train are not grown-ups, but children, members of the club for young railwaymen from the city of Karganda. The club has 400 or so members. Each of them does what he or she likes best: some are engine-drivers, others are conductors, or station masters. Before they take on these roles, however, they study all the law and rules of their jobs for one year under the guidance of instructors.

The club in Karganda was founded 25 years ago. During the quarter of a century that has elapsed since then, the fundamentals of railway operation have been learnt by thousands of girls and boys, many of whom have become professional railwaymen.

There are similar railways in other Soviet

cities: Kiev, Minsk, Gorky, Volgograd and Khabarovsk. In 1937, a Minor Railway was opened near Moscow.

Nearly every Palace of Pioneers, House of Culture, and city, village, or factory club in the USSR have amateur societies in which boys or girls can indulge in their favourite hobby whether it be radio, aircraft design, mechanics, diving, topography, sailing, etc. By attending meetings at such clubs and societies, several times a week after school, and working at school workshops or industrial educational enterprises, the teenagers find it easier to decide on their future professions.

Rita Semenovna is a schoolgirl from the city of Chita who, during her summer holidays, takes on the job of station master at the children's railway.

The train pulls in at Komsomolskaya station.



## A SETTLEMENT BY THE OCEAN

A new settlement has been recently built on the Bering Island in the Kamchatka Region. The settlement has two-storey multi-apartment houses, a palace of culture, a hospital and a trade centre.

The islanders, of whom there are many aborigines called Ainu, have celebrated houses, quarters parties in their comfortable apartments provided with all modern comforts.

The settlement will be further developed on the basis of construction of modular houses, houses with a garage and living quarters linked together, and those with facilities for breeding domestic animals. As tradition requires, auxiliary facilities and the main house will be linked by a roofed gallery.

The school area will have a hostel for 120 students, a swimming pool, a musical and an art school. A park with entertainment facilities, a pond and sports grounds are also to be built in the future.

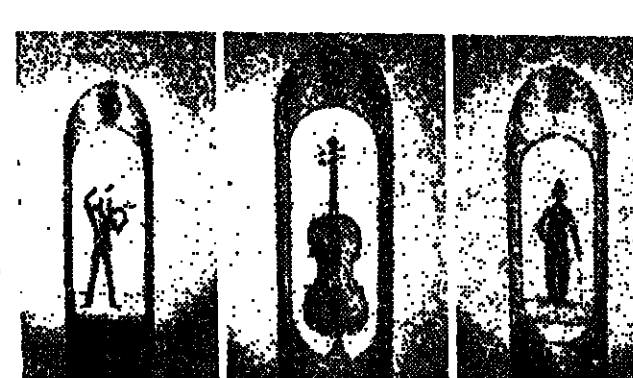
The industrial complex of farms for milk, poultry and cattle is placed beyond the settlement limits.

## ANCIENT GRANITE ROCKS BEAR OIL

The Mangyshlak Peninsula is the largest oil-producing area in Kazakhstan. A well-bored there, recently has opened up new perspectives for the peninsula as it has helped locate oil in the ancient granite rock, which was believed to have none. Specialists are now busy studying other areas, containing analogous crystal rocks in the hope of striking oil.

# HOME NEWS

## Objects which defy the imagination



The figure of famous violinist Niccolò Paganini, set in the eye of a needle, made of gold. Paganini's face is 500 times smaller than a grain of maize. ● A minute violin. ● This figure of Charlie Chaplin is made out of a piece of thin steel needle.

It is as though the works of Eduard Kazaryan have a "fourth dimension". For example, a violin he made had 56 wooden parts, four strings and all the usual measurements of length, width and height. The violin's "fourth dimension" consists in the fact that it weighs 0.003 grams and is placed within the eye of a needle. The human imagination is unable to visualize such a minute object. How, for instance, do you visualize an atom? The dot is normally the lowest limit of our visual imagination. But what Kazaryan has done, figuratively speaking, is to impart to a pea the size of Mount Everest. When we examine this "mosquito violin" under a strong magnifying glass it is hard to believe that it was made by an ordinary human being.

When one asks the naive but natural question: how Kazaryan had come by such an idea, one is convinced yet again that a small act of kindness can lead to great results. About thirty years ago there was a little girl

in Yerevan who possessed a rare musical talent. He made himself an alto viola pomposa, an instrument invented by the great Bach and gives concerts at the Conservatoire, playing compositions on this instrument. He has in addition made many unique instruments for science and medicine. For instance, he makes clamps for ruptured brain vessels. Though this clamp is now known throughout the world, no one is able to make a replica of it.

Usually it is the physical side of such a task—which daunts us. How, for instance, is it possible to work on a microscopic grain. Kazaryan explains: "I get going with the child in between headlights so as to ensure a steady movement of the hand."

Many years back long quotes used to form outside the Polytechnical Museum in Moscow, where the works of Kazaryan were on display. His name is now known all over the world. Kazaryan is a person of rare talent, a fine artist and good musician. He made himself an alto viola pomposa, an instrument invented by the great Bach and gives concerts at the Conservatoire, playing compositions on this instrument. He has in addition made many unique instruments for science and medicine. For instance, he makes clamps for ruptured brain vessels. Though this clamp is now known throughout the world, no one is able to make a replica of it.

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## Science and technology

### OPERATION 'NEVA'

The aim of an interdisciplinary study, at present being conducted by research centres, and by the weather service of the North West of the Russian Federation and by the Baltic republics, is to make a long term forecast of the quality of water and the ecological balance all along the giant water system comprising Lake Ladoga, the Neva River, and the Eastern Gulf of Finland.

A flotilla of ships and launches has left for the area of study. Flying laboratories have taken to the air.

Never before has the Neva River been subjected to such massive scientific analysis, said A. Zaitsev, Director of the Leningrad Hydrometeorological Observatory. The data collected by hydrologists, hydrotechnicians, meteorologists, chemists, biologists, and medical specialists are promptly processed on a computer. They will form the basis of hydrodynamic models of this water system, which has an area of thousands of square kilometres. The experiment designed for the months of summer is being staged in connection with the construction of 30-km locks which are to be built across the Eastern part of the Gulf of Finland and will protect Finland from floods.

Many Muscovites, for instance, wanted to see performances by the Dughi Musical Drama Theatre from Alma-Ata and by the Naval Opera and Ballet Theatre from Tashkent. The Leningrad Russian Theatre from Kiev and the theatre from the far-away city of Kemerovo, in Siberia, were a great success. Our multinational Soviet all appeared this summer before Muscovites and visitors to our capital in all its diversity and uniqueness. To perform before audiences in the capital is certainly a serious test of artistic skill and maturity. And judging by the success with which these visiting companies have been greeted by Muscovite audiences and the reception they received from the press, they have not only passed the tests with flying colours, they have also demonstrated an inspired art. In this connection we may recall the Uglich Theatre's production of "Anarkhan"; the Lysy Ukrainka Theatre's production of "To Hope"; and the production of "The Snow Storm", a national opera staged by an Uzbek opera company.

Foreign artists give performances in Moscow all the year round. This summer Muscovites have heard concerts by Salvatore Adameo (Belgium), the French singer Collette, Renard, and by the popular Lithuanian duo Druppi and Dorteis; national dance ensembles from Cuba and Niger; the Revival Jazz-Band from Holland; Polish performers of jazz, and the variety orchestra of the Bulgarian Radio have all been in Moscow this summer.

August has many more treats in store. The Chuvash Drama Theatre is due in Moscow; as are many foreign performers. For instance, artists from Romania; the national ballet, headed by Alicia Alonso, from Cuba; the national ballet from Cuba; and the Sibirskaya (Siberian) choir and dance group from Japan. Fans of variety music will be able to hear jazz orchestras from Czechoslovakia and the GDR. In addition, we expect the variety artists from London, including Greg Bonham. The summer season in Moscow is far from being over.

## VIEWPOINT

## MOSCOW'S CULTURAL LIFE IN SUMMER

Alexander TATULOV

It may be paradoxical but the cultural scene in Moscow in summer is just as intensive and variegated as at the height of the winter season. To be convinced of this it is enough to look at the multiple playbills posted up all over the city announcing performances by opera and drama companies, by jazz, vocal and instrumental groups, and concerts by outstanding performers from abroad.

As always, the famous Moscow theatres go on tour in the Soviet Union in summer and offer their stages in the capital to companies from the Union Republics, territories and regions of the Soviet Union.

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## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### POWER ENGINEERING OF TOMORROW IS MADE TODAY

It is time we proceeded from experiments and tests to the introduction into industry of ecologically pure and virtually inexhaustible energy sources, says F. Sapozhnikov, USSR Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification, in an article in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

There are many areas in this country where the intensity of solar radiation is high. In such places, it is quite reasonable to build solar power stations. Today, we have approved the construction of a 5-MW tower-type solar station in the Crimea. This will produce its own electricity as was demonstrated at the world's first nuclear-power station in Obninsk. Today, the nuclear stations have power ratings reaching into millions of kilowatts.

Heat deriving from the depths of the earth also has a big role to play in power generation in the future. Subterranean waters taking heat from rock deep down in the bowels of the earth, assuming its temperatures, bring to the surface large amounts of heat energy. The most promising area in this respect is the Kamchatka Region where the 5-MW Paratetskaya geo-thermal station has been in operation for many years. Now that the second phase of the station has gone into operation, its power output will be three times that of the Paratetskaya geo-thermal station. It is to be built of Polupolovsk-Kamchatka. Its first stage will have been commissioned by the end of the present five-year plan period of 1981-1985.

Sapozhnikov believes that in the Far North, in the area between the Arctic and the Caspian Seas, and on the coast of the Baltic Sea and the Pacific, the wind could be a promising source of power. In the European part of the USSR there are 40,000 potential sites for wind energy. The USSR has a total of 12 million square kilometres of land. The present, research work is going on into the possibility of building more powerful stations working from tidal power.

### CHESS IS MY WORLD

Chess means competition, writes Grandmaster and world ex-champion Mikhail Tal in the MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper. At first no one dreams of taking up chess as a career—they just play for fun. But competition is infectious, and some players get infected by the chess microbe. Some get over this disease faster than others; chess holds an important, though not the main, place in their lives. For others the game becomes a chronic affliction, what was initially a pleasant pastime develops into an all-consuming passion.

Chess is my entire world, Tal emphasizes—not a home or a fortress in which I take refuge from the difficulties of life but, a world in which I live an exciting, full life and express myself.

But I don't regard the world of chess as a closed entity. For me it is a world linked by many threads with other worlds. The majority of my friends don't play chess or if they do, they just dabble in it, but, nevertheless, I have a lot in common with them. My other interests, for instance, the theatre, literature and music, have never competed with chess—chess has always taken first place in my life. I have no regrets, therefore, delays, failures and difficulties notwithstanding. I don't mind not having pursued other goals or having had to pass up other opportunities—I just love to play chess, Tal concludes.

### AEROFLOT: PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

In the Soviet Union, air routes link more than 3,000 cities and other populated areas in some places in Siberia, in the North and in the Far East, the plane and the helicopter are the only means of getting around, writes Boris Bugayev, the USSR Civil Aviation Minister, in PRAVDA.

Aeroflot is continually acquiring new planes. In 1980, more than seventy per cent of all passengers were carried in the new comfortable and economical IL-62, TU-154, and the TU-134 airliners. The new 350-passenger IJ-60 jumbo jet has made its maiden flight and is now in regular operation on Aeroflot routes. The jumbo jet will facilitate a sizeable increase in the number

of passengers carried mostly along routes to and from resort areas, particularly during peak holiday season periods. The short-distance 120-seater YAK-42 has been well received by passengers.

There have also been improvements on local routes, of which we have several thousand. A short while ago we introduced the L-140 liner, made in Czechoslovakia, on our domestic routes. Carrying up to 15 passengers it flies at speeds of 375 kph and covers distances of up to 600 km.

The veteran AN-2 is soon to be replaced by the AN-28 plane designed at the bureau headed by O. K. Antonov. This plane is faster, provides better comfort, and, like the L-140, is a STAL (short take off and landing) plane.

There are plans to reconstruct and modernize the airports and aircraft repair facilities, particularly in Siberia, the Far East and in the North.

### DO WE OVERROMANTICIZE OUR BOOKS FOR CHILDREN?

Once, when I was abroad, writes the playwright and children's writer, Anatoly Aleksin in the TEATR magazine, a Western journalist asked me: "Don't you, Soviet writers, think that you make the young characters in your books too romantic? Don't you think you overembellish the early years of life? I answered by posing a question myself: 'Didn't Victor Hugo overromanticize these years when he sent his Gervaise to the barricades? And what about the story of Tom Sawyer whose energy for good and fairness was inexhaustible, even if concealed by a boy's bravado? Wasn't Leo Tolstoy idealizing the early years of life when he told us, with bitterness and amusement, about Petya, Rostov's courage?'"

The answer is no, we don't embellish anything. We simply want our children and teenagers to believe that they are born to fly and not to grovel, to create and not to destroy, to save and heal rather than to kill or strangle. My favourite characters in books and plays are kind and ethereal people capable of sympathizing not with themselves (everyone can do that), but, first and foremost, with others, with those who need protection, help and sympathy.

## A CITY OF WHITE STONE

Restoration work has begun on a water tower which formed the basis of the first water mains in Kishinev. Specialists want to restore the white colour of its walls which were built out of limestone a hundred years ago.

There are deep cracks in the walls of the tower—a reminder of four very strong earthquakes. The tower withstood them because it was made of limestone.

Limestone is an attractive stone: it is easy to carve and matures with time. In Moldavia, it has been used to build houses and fortresses in Bender and Sorok which even today impress one by their beauty.

Moldavian architecture is distinguished for its wide use of limestone. This year 1.5 million tonnes of limestone will be quarried in Moldavia to build kindergartens, schools and to decorate the interior of buildings.

At layer after layer of limestone darkened with age is removed of the old walls of the water tower the original whiteness begins to reappear. Soon a Museum of the History of Kishinev will be opened in the tower and its snow-white walls will form one of the museum's exhibits.

## OF INTEREST

### Cat saves dog

Seeking refuge from an angry Abakhan, a terrier, who was out for a walk, rushed for protection to a cat. His saviour, an ordinary grey tabby, much smaller than the terrier itself, assumed a defensive posture adopted by cats for defence: she turned its head back and slowly advanced on the Abakhan, who beat a hasty retreat.

It turned out that the cat had reared the terrier as a puppy, and though he is now fully grown, she continues to protect him.

## JAPANESE PAGODA FOR KIEV

A Japanese garden will introduce an element of Oriental exoticism to the Ukrainian capital. It is being built near a picturesque road named after the city of Kyoto.

The main sight of the recreation zone will be a granite five-metre high pagoda, whose history goes way back a thousand years. Nikolai Kisly, one of the authors of the landscape design, told TASS, this ancient work of monumental architecture was a gift to Kiev from its twinned city of Kyoto.

The design seeks to preserve as far as possible the appearance and symbols of Japanese gardens. The garden will be embellished by a pond with its own waterfall, iris plants and a traditional little island, connected with the dry land by three open-work little bridges. Japanese lamps will emphasize the national nature of the zone and so will a hill recreating the outline of the Fuji Mountain and a selection of symbolic trees.

## FROM THE VERY BIRTH

The first Special department for the physiology of newly-born babies has opened at the All-Union Mother and Child Protection Centre in Moscow. Doctors are now able to observe the vitality of a healthy child's organism from the first moments of its birth. The first minutes, days and weeks of a baby's life, when it begins to

adapt to a new environment, can provide a wealth of information about all the changes taking place in its organism. The main task confronting medical specialists is to study the physiology of the development of a healthy child, to work out ways of preventing disease and to provide forecasts of its condition.

### USSR IN PICTURES

The small stream running beneath this house develops into Europe's largest river, the Volga, which is 3,500 km long. This inconspicuous fountain which marks the source of the Volga is in the small village of Volgoverkhovye, near the town of Olanokov, in the Kalinin Region. Growing stronger and wider with each passing kilometre the Volga crosses Russia from North to South on its way to the Caspian Sea, taking in the waters of some 200 tributaries. The two largest among which are the Kama and the Oka as it

## SMALL STREAM GIVES BIRTH TO MIGHTY RIVER





# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### IGOR KOSTOLEVSKY



At the International Film Festival, which recently ended in Moscow, the chief prize went to the Soviet film "Teheran-43" in which Igor Kostolevsky takes the main part. He plays Andrei Borodin, a Soviet intelligence officer, one of those who helped prevent an attempt on the life of the Soviet leader during the Teheran Conference during World War II. Igor, who is 32, is an actor with the Mayakovsky Theatre Company, one of the most popular theatres in Moscow.

They say that an actor's career starts when he meets a director who can bring out his latent abilities. In Kostolevsky's case, this role was per-

formed by the well-known film director Vladimir Mitoi who invited him to act in his film about the Decembrist uprising in Russia in 1825. The film which is called "The Star of Evening Happiness", after a well-known line of Pushkin's poetry, reassured great figures from Russian history, and earned for itself well-deserved acclaim from cinema-goers. Many people doubted the director's wisdom in putting his trust in a little-known graduate from the State Institute for Theatrical Art (GITIS), whom he had asked to play the part of Ivan Annenkov, a young Decembrist and officer of the household guard, Igor dispelled all such misgivings. Although there were many splendid actors, such as the famous Smolodtsovsky and Alexei Batalov playing in the film, Igor's first cinema appearance made an impact. His Annenkov captivated even the strictest and most prejudiced of critics. It is the young actor's spiritual force and his ability to convince that attract people towards him. He is also distinguished for his humanity, a quality lacking in so many others.

It is so happened that it was the cinema rather than the theatre that gave Kostolevsky the opportunity of expressing his individuality. It could even be said that the screen was waiting for him, for the Soviet cinema was crying out for a romantic. It was at this point that Kostolevsky appeared on the screen bringing with him genuine hopes and doubts, and a captivating sincerity.

Of late, Igor has also been given many interesting and diverse roles in the theatre. One of these is Treplev in Chekhov's "The Sea Gull". The actor explains the inner conflict taking place inside his hero as consisting of a contradiction between the lofty ideals of Treplev's past and the humdrum reality of what he has achieved. This is the price he pays for an unprincipled deal with himself. There are many facets to Kostolevsky's character: intellectual charm, and emotionality, shyness and confidence, romantic aspiration and irony. This combination of romanticism and irony is perhaps his basic characteristic as an actor. Igor Kostolevsky is, in the full sense of the word, a man of his time; he feels the pulse and rhythm of the age.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Books. Georgia has put out the novel "My Mother" by Indian Premier Indira Gandhi and translated into Georgian by Maria Asatiani, research associate at the Indology department of the Institute of Eastern Cultures in Georgia. She is admittedly the best translator of works by Krishan Chander and other Indian writers.

Guest performances. The Soviet circus is a big hit in Sri

Lanka performing in the capital's John de Silva Memorial Hall. Theatre. The Griego Theatre in Barcelona has premiered "War and Peace" based on Vladimir Mayakovsky's poem of the same name and on other of his works. This is the first play based on Mayakovsky's works in Spain.

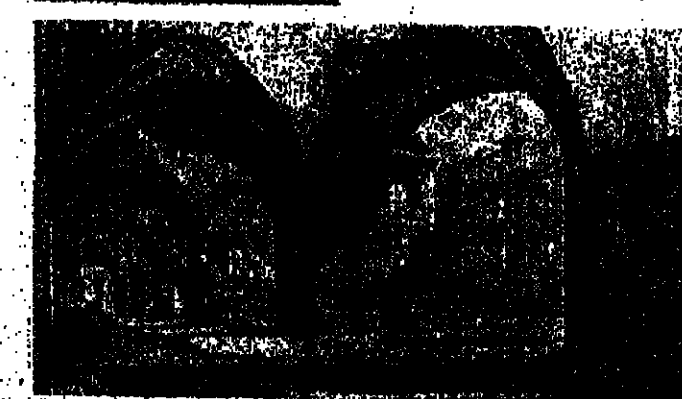
Festivals. M. Palm, soloist of the Estonian Opera and Ballet Theatre, recently sang the lead in the production of Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman" at the opera festivals held in Finland. The Finnish press had much praise for this performance.

## DRAWINGS BY PAVEL SHILLINGOVSKY



Works by Pavel Shillingovsky (1881-1942), the founder of the Leningrad school of graphics, and those of his pupils, are now on display at the Exhibition Hall of the USSR Academy of Arts. They come from the collections of the Russian Museum in Leningrad, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow and other national museums.

Pavel Shillingovsky. "In memory of Albert Dörner". "The Andreyev" market in Leningrad.



## REVIVAL FROM HOLLAND

The Revival jazz band from the Netherlands stood out at the 1979 International Jazz Festival in Dresden, the GDR, as regards its high professional standards and profound knowledge of jazz traditions and culture.

Revival, the name of the group which is now touring this country, emphasizes the traditional approach to jazz, masterfully practiced by the band.

## LERMONTOV COMMEMORATED

A monument to Lermontov has been unveiled in the town bearing his name, in the Stavropol Territory. Lermontov, the youngest poet in the region, was christened to commemorate the great Russian poet's exile to the Caucasus. It was in the Caucasus, 140 years ago, that Lermontov died tragically in a duel.

## GREEK TOUR FOR USSR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR has left for a tour of Greece to take part in the Athens Festival, where they will present three programmes made up of music of Russian classical and Soviet composers. The orchestra was founded in 1936 by Alexander Gauk (1893-1963), a distinguished conductor and teacher. A musician, fond of performing heroic pieces, did much to shape the style of the ensemble. He was succeeded by such well-known conductors as Natan Rakhlina and Konstantin Ivanov. Yevgeny Svetlanov was invited to become conductor of the ensemble in 1965. Svetlanov did much to raise the orchestra's creative discipline and to extend its range. Mahler, Shostakovich, Schoenberg, Webern and Berg, for instance, are now included in the repertoire. Under Svetlanov's

baton the orchestra has made successful tours of many countries. Music critics consider that due to its high standards of skill and to the clear and artistic interpretations it provides of the composers' thought, the Moscow ensemble is one of the finest orchestras of Europe. At the Athens Festival the Symphony Orchestra of the USSR will be conducted by Vladimir Verbitsky. Verbitsky, the ensemble's second conductor, was invited to join the orchestra from the town of Voronezh and soon earned the recognition of Moscow audiences. He is a talented and emotional musician and a virtuoso conductor.

One of the finest Soviet violinists, Valery Klikaev, will take part in the guest performances at the Festival.

## Animated Cartoon after Heinrich Heine



At the Riga Film Studios director Arnold Burav is making an animated cartoon "Binini" based on the poem by Heinrich Heine. The script has been written by Burav in cooperation with Janis Rokpelnis, and the artist is Giedrinas Kocius. "We were attracted by the poet's meditations on life, on the place which man occupies in it, and his passions and hopes," says Burav. The hero of our fairy tale is Don Leon who sells his soul to the devil hoping to learn the truth. A lay-brother of

a medieval monastery, he becomes an artist and is transported into different ages, where he meets Renaissance celebrities and their creations: Rembrandt, Guercino, and the girls playing blind man's bluff from a picture by Botticelli. Binini is a miraculous island with a spring which gives eternal life. Don Leon spends all his life trying to reach it, both in his youth as an artist full of energy, and finally, as an old man bowed with age.

Sketches for the sets of "Binini".

## WHAT'S ON?

August 4-7

### THEATRES

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 4 - Taktakishvili, "Musui" (comic opera). 6 - Mozart, "Schauspiel-direktor".

Moscow Art Theatre (22 Tsvetnoi Blvd). Guest performances of the Ivanov Drama Theatre from the Chuvash ASSR. 4 - Rasputin, "Moosy for Maria". 5 - Cheburov, "Aunt Draski Gives Her Daughter Away in Marriage". 6 - Gorky, "Barbarians". 7 - Ivanov, "Nar-spi".

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). 5, 6, 7 - Concerts by the Poyushchiye Gitary (Singing Guitars) pop group from Leningrad. 7.30 p.m.

### FILMS

The Tree of Jambal (Turkmen-Bukh).

About the fate of a simple Turkmen woman whose

whole life is devoted to the service of other people and the Soviet Motherland. At the 12th International Film Festival in Moscow (1981), Maya Almedova won the award for the best female part.

Cinema: "Plamya" (Vostaniya Sq. Metro Barrikadaya). The Crossing (Britain). A film about an episode in the activities of the French Resistance Movement during World War II.

Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Salon of the USSR Art Fund (6 Uralnitskiy Blvd). An exhibition of decorative applied art from Cuba. On view are ceramics, objects made from marble and natural fibre and traditional wooden sculpture by Cuban masters. Daily, except

# BUSINESS

## IT IS POINTLESS TRYING TO REMAKE NATURE

Last year the Sumitomo Corporation was among the Soviet Union's biggest buyers in Japan, said its president Mitsuo Uemura before flying home to Tokyo from Moscow. Uemura said that his company, which is one of the five biggest in Japan, engaged in trade with the Soviet Union to the tune of \$30 million dollars. He was in Moscow to extend the 1972 agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Sumitomo Corporation and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Uemura, who was accompanied by representatives of 15 firms, signed a protocol which envisages continued scientific and technological cooperation, for in-

stance, in metallurgy, engineering, electronics and the chemical industry. Cooperation in science and technology and trade and economic cooperation form a part of a whole, the president believes. And he is optimistic about more trade with the Soviet Union in the years to come.

Asked how he viewed attempts by the Reagan Administration to hinder trade between the developed capitalist countries and the Soviet Union, Uemura said: "Just experience has proved that trade is trade and economics is economics. In the next few years, the situation should get back to normal. Such interference can only have a temporary effect. It is pointless trying to remake

nature, which will inevitably reassert itself.

What do you think of your new Moscow offices at the International Trade Centre?

— Wonderful premises which any businessman would dream of. — Presumably you will be taking souvenirs home with you?

— Women are very hard to please, but I hope my wife, daughters, granddaughters and the wives of my sons will like the amber objects I bought for them in Moscow.

Alexander BUTSENIN

## BIG ORDERS FOR FINNISH SHIPYARDS

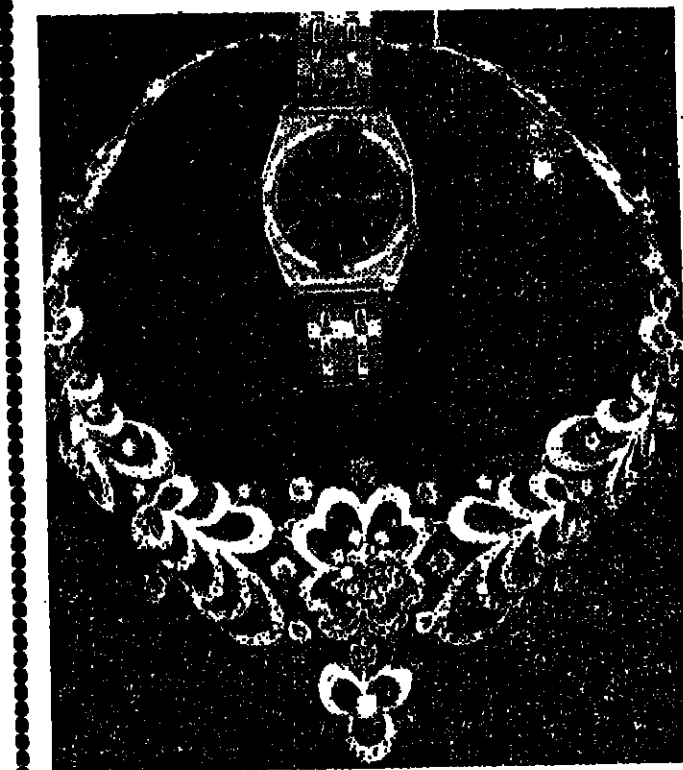
There has been wide coverage in the Finnish press of the news that the Wärtsilä Shipyards, in Kotka, is to repair 16 Soviet ocean-going trawlers in a deal costing 100 million Finnish markka. This means that the company will be kept in work for the next two years. The yards in Kotka have been engaged in repairing Soviet ships since 1975, but this is the largest order they have ever received, and Finnish newspapers have been reporting on the deal under such headlines as "The biggest order ever", "Soviet trade means employment", etc.

It has also been made known that the Wärtsilä docks in Turku are to repair Soviet trawlers and floating cranes, under a deal amounting to 40 million Finnish markka. It should be added that the Rauma-Repol Oy Shipyard, in Rauma, has received orders to build five tankers for the Soviet fishing fleet.

This year too Soviet Sudolport and Wärtsilä have signed a contract for the construction of the nine hovercraft for carrying cargo in Arctic conditions. The first of these craft is now being built and it is expected that the order will be completed by the spring of 1983. The Soviet-designed hovercraft are to be equipped with Soviet-made diesel.

At the present time, Finnish shipbuilders have received Soviet orders for the construction of a total of 79 ships, 25 of which will be ready before the end of this year. It is pointed out in the local press that Finnish shipbuilding is on the upsurge. This is due, in no small measure, to Soviet orders which amount to nearly half the output of the Finnish shipbuilding industry.

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## ROUTES OF LIGHTER-CARRIERS

Interlighter, the international shipping organization, which includes the participants of Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, is highly successful. They have taken the "Julius Fucik" and "Tibor Samuelli" LASH ships. The area covered by this type of marine transport is expanding. It is particularly effective in the Far East and the Extreme North.

for carrying goods to thinly populated areas where there are no ports. The huge lighter-carrier from Vladivostok will launch in the open sea one or two lighters at each settlement and continue its course.

In the current five-year period (1981-1985), new lighter-carriers are due to be launched in the USSR for cruising in the Arctic.



Soviet Lighter carriers are in great demand in nearly 70 countries throughout the world.

## FRIENDSHIP PROJECTS IN LAOS



Auto repair workshops, a bridge across the River Neun, a well-appointed hospital, a factory for the production of combined fodder, and a vaccine plant—these are only some of the projects built and commissioned in Laos with Soviet assistance. There are over 40 such projects under construction in that country.

In the photo: a view of the oil storage depot near Vientiane built with Soviet technical assistance. Soviet engineers with Khamsen Sullonlamat, the first Laotian oil-pump operator.

## Contacts and contracts

© An Intergovernmental cooperation agreement for 1981-1985 has been signed between the USSR and Vietnam, in Moscow.

© V/O Soyuzplodoimport and Raznoexport have signed in Delhi contracts with a number of Indian firms under which the USSR is to receive, this year, large batches of tea, condiments, flinned fruit, knitwear and other products.

Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kievskaya. Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (16 Obukha St.). "Ethnography and the Art of Oceania"—an exhibition about the way of life of the peoples of Polynesia and Melanesia. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kurskaya. Trolley-buses 6 and 10.

Top League teams of the national championship meet at the Dynamo Stadium and First League teams at the Lokomotiv Stadium.

## WATER POLO

Lening Central Stadium. Swimming Pool (Luzhniki). 4-7 — "Druzhba" international tournament. All days 4 p.m.

The young teams from Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR will compete in their traditional tournament.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 5 and 7 — Racing and trotting. Both days 6 p.m.

## WEATHER

August 4-7

Moscow, city and region, warm, mild weather, some short spells of rain, and changing wind, 3-7 mps. Night temperature 12-16°C. In the daytime 22-26°C.

During July the average daily temperature surpassed the usual one on July 21, 28 and 29 by one degree, and on the whole, across the month by 3.7 degrees.

## SPORTS

### FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 4 — Moscow Dynamo v Thibault Dynamo. 5 — Central Army Club v Neftekhim. Both days 7 p.m. Lokomotiv Stadium. (125 Solshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 5 — Moscow Lokomotiv v Zapovednyye Metallurg. 7 p.m.